

**AMENDED TYPE LOCALITIES OF FIVE SPECIES OF SPIDERS
(ARACHNIDA: ARANEAE)
DESCRIBED BY H. R. HOGG IN 1905**

Lycosa gilberta, *L. molyneuxi*, *L. phyllis*, *L. stirlingae* and *Dolomedes habilis* were described by H. R. Hogg in 1905 from specimens sent to England from the South Australian Museum. Type specimens are lodged in the South Australian Museum, with the exception of *Lycosa stirlingae*, the whereabouts of which is unknown (McKay 1985). In the same work, McKay also stated the whereabouts of three female *Lycosa habilis* types as unknown, the generic change having been made by Rainbow (1911). Recently two of these types were located in the South Australian Museum collection and have been found to be *Dolomedes*.

The vials contain labels giving the locality as 'Gilbert River', or 'Gilbert River, Riverina', the state being omitted. Hogg, in his introduction, stated that they were 'chiefly from the north side of the River Murray in New South Wales'. This locality has not been questioned by subsequent revisers (Rainbow 1911; McKay 1975, 1985), although both authors had appeared to be in doubt over the type locality of *Lycosa gilberta*: Rainbow's being 'Australia', while McKay (1985) recorded the locality as 'Gilbert River, Riverina, S.A.', all other type localities of the species above being given as from New South Wales.

During a routine check of localities I found there was a Gilbert River near Riverton in South Australia. Knowing also that A. Molyneux, the collector of the above material, had sent specimens to the South Australian Museum from nearby Tanunda, my suspicions were aroused. From further enquiries I learnt that A. Molyneux had lived and worked in that area of South Australia. Subsequent searches of the relevant maps,

the Gazetteer and enquiries to both the South Australian Geographical Names Board and the Geographical Names Board of New South Wales failed to show the existence of a Gilbert River in the Riverina of New South Wales.

It is postulated that 'Riverina' on the labels is a misspelling of Riverton. This small town is situated on the Gilbert River, a tributary of the Light River in South Australia. All type specimens referred to above are here considered to have been collected from Gilbert River, Riverton, South Australia. (34°10'S, 138°45'E).

As McKay (1975) considered the 'Gilbert River area is of special significance in the clarification of species within the "leuckartii" group', this new light on the type locality should provide for more fruitful research in the future on that group of wolf spiders.

ACKNOWLEDGMENTS

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